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Housekeepers' Chat

Friday, March 15, 1929.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Subject: "Questions and Answers." Menu and recipe from Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. D. A.

Bulletins available: "Little Girls' Dresses," "Romper for Children," and "Fitting Dresses and Blouses."

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We shall answer questions today, and write recipes. I have an outstanding recipe for tuna fish, cooked with spaghetti and tomatoes, which I'm glad to pass on to you.

But questions must be answered before recipes are broadcast. Here's one from a listener who asks whether I have any bulletins on sewing, for children and for grown-ups. I'm sending her the bulletins called "Little Girls' Dresses," "Romper for Children," and "Fitting Dresses and Blouses." The last-named, "Fitting Dresses and Blouses," should come in handy for those who want to make a coat dress, or ensemble.

Fashion favors the coat dress this spring; it seems to be the most popular costume type in spring styles. Dresses are longer, and more feminine than they have been for some time. From a page of "Spring Style Hints" I learn that for afternoon wear there is considerable increase in length, and for evening dresses, still more. The uneven hem line is still good. We find also that dresses are more feminine in character, with more fullness introduced in flares, flounces, ruffles, and plaits. Neck lines also are unusual and interesting. Many unique drapes are seen. Hip lines are fitted and featured. The coat dress is one of the most popular types for daytime wear. Coats are of several different lengths.

Twin prints are good, according to my style informant. In twin prints, the same design is used, in varying sizes, with small conservative designs for the dress, and the same design, but larger, for the coat. Woolens will be much used, and tweeds are extra good, especially for sports and street wear. Flat crepes are excellent for daytime wear, with chiffons, georgettes, and softer silks for the afternoon, in both prints and solid colors.

The one- and two-piece dresses are good. In silk, the two-piece dress is favored, although the one-piece belted type is considered newer. In colors, there are the blues in bright and silvered tones; the reds in tomato, Chinese red, and other pinky reds; the yellows and the greens. Shiny, silky, sheeny materials are not so good; the duller gloss is better.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and provides recommendations for further research. The author also acknowledges the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for how these can be addressed in future work.

While we're on the subject of clothes, do you mind if I read you a short article on "Clothes Closets?" I've been trying to find time for this all week, and here's my last chance.

"Modernize your clothes closet," says a New York clothing specialist. "A well-equipped clothes closet lengthens the life of clothes, and saves time and expense in caring for them. Garments kept in light, airy closets keep clean longer, remain in better shape, and require less pressing than those hung on pegs, in the old-fashioned wardrobe.

"The up-to-date closet is light and well-ventilated, contains rods for hangers, hangers for every dress and coat, racks for shoes and hats, light-colored, easily-cleaned walls, and convenient shelves which increase the storage space. Where there are children, separate equipment for their clothing should be provided.

"Every closet needs a window to give the light and fresh air necessary to discourage moths, and to keep the clothes well aired. An electric light is also recommended. To aid in keeping closets clean and dustless, the floor of the closet may be raised above the floor of the room, and should be left bare. Shoes and other articles on the floor make cleaning difficult. Walls finished with smooth paint, or shellacked wall paper, are easy to keep clean with a damp cloth.

"A rod to hold hangers is necessary. Closets twenty-six or more inches deep may be equipped with a pole made of a broomstick, or a curtain pole, running lengthwise. Smaller closets may have extension rods, which pull out and bring all the garments in full view. All rods should be placed at the shoulder height of the person using the closet, both for convenience and to prevent the clothing from touching the floor.

"For shoes, provide narrow shelves, metal shoe racks, or shoe bags on the closet door. For overshoes, bags of oilcloth are convenient." (That's a good idea -- oilcloth bags for overshoes.) "Shoes will stay in shape longer if shoe trees are provided for each pair. Hat stands of wire, which clamp to the edge of the shelf, and take up little space, are recommended, though wooden stands may be used.

"Hangers of all kinds are on the market today, but those recommended are inexpensive wooden hangers, with a smooth surface that does not catch on clothing. Rubber bands, wound around the ends, will keep the garments from slipping.

"Children's clothes need small hangers. Indeed, special emphasis should be laid on the value of closet equipment for children's clothing. Hangers and other arrangements for holding clothes placed low enough to be easily reached, encourage children to care for their own clothes, teach them habits of neatness and independence, and relieve the busy housewife.

"If the house contains too few closets, they may be built in with wall board. Waste spaces, made by a chimney jutting out in a room, or a stairway, can easily be filled in with useful closets."

And that's all of that.

In today's menu, we're featuring a dish of Tuna Fish, Spaghetti, and Tomato -- one of these popular combination dishes. There are six ingredients in Tuna Fish, Spaghetti, and Tomato. These are the six:

1/4 pound spaghetti, or 1 pint broken	1 quart canned tomatoes
2 tablespoons chopped celery	1 teaspoon salt, and
5-ounce can tuna fish	1/8 teaspoon pepper

Six ingredients: (Repeat)

Cook the spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender, then drain. Remove the fish from the can, drain, and cut the fish into small pieces. Cook the celery in the oil from the fish, and add 1 or 2 tablespoons of olive oil or other fat if desired. Add the tomatoes and cook until fairly thick. Stir in the spaghetti and the fish and season with salt and pepper. Simmer until well blended, then serve.

With this dish, we are serving peas, a salad of spring greens with grated cheese in the French dressing, and a dessert of cup cakes with maple nut sauce. Those who do not have maple sirup may use caramel sauce instead.

I shall repeat the menu, once more: Tuna Fish, Spaghetti, and Tomato; Peas; Salad of Spring Greens; Cup Cakes with Maple Nut Sauce.

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Next Monday, we'll see what W.R.B. has to say about flower gardens.

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